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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/876,784	06/07/2001		Roderic O'Conor Cole	PC10717A	8847
23913	7590	01/26/2004		EXAM	INER
PFIZER IN	1C		CELSA, BENNETT M		
	EAST 42ND STREET				PAPER NUMBER
NEW YOR			1639		
				DATE MAILED: 01/26/200	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Applicat	tion No.	Applicant(s)		
		09/876,3		COLE ET AL.		
	Office Action Summary			Art Unit		
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THE - External after aft	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMM maisins of time may be available under the proving SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this deperiod for reply specified above is less than the period for reply is specified above, the maximular to reply within the set or extended period for reply received by the Office later than three more departed term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(UNICATION. sions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no e communication. rty (30) days, a reply within the st um statutory period will apply and reply will, by statute, cause the ap ths after the mailing date of this o	event, however, may a atutory minimum of thi will expire SIX (6) MOI oplication to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timel NTHS from the mailing date of this or BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	y. ommunication.	
1)	Responsive to communication(s)	filed on				
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,	Since this application is in condit closed in accordance with the pr	actice under <i>Ex parte</i> Q	ot for formal mat Quayle, 1935 C.I	ters, prosecution as to the D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	e ments is	
posit	ion of Claims					
4) 🖂	Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the	e application.				
	4a) Of the above claim(s) 6 is/are	withdrawn from consid	leration.			
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)🖂	Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are rejected.					
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to	D.				
8)	Claim(s) are subject to re	striction and/or election	requirement.			
plicat	ion Papers					
•	The specification is objected to b					
10)[The drawing(s) filed on is/		-	7		
	Applicant may not request that any	-				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) inclu	•				
,	The oath or declaration is objected	ed to by the Examiner. N	Note the attache	d Office Action or form Pi	O-152.	
-	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120					
	Acknowledgment is made of a cl		ınder 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).		
a)	□ All b)□ Some * c)□ None 1.□ Certified copies of the pric		en received			
	2. Certified copies of the price	rity documents have be	en received in A			
	3. Copies of the certified cop			received in this National	Stage	
* :	application from the Intern See the attached detailed Office a	•		received.		
3)[] /	Acknowledgment is made of a cla	im for domestic priority	under 35 U.S.C	. § 119(e) (to a provisiona	l application	
	since a specific reference was incl	uded in the first sentend	ce of the specific	cation or in an Application	Data Sheet	
	B7 CFR 1.78. a) \square The translation of the foreign	landuade provisional s	application has b	peen received		
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	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		· ·	Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(
☐ Noti	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Reviermation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-144		5) Notice of 6) Other:	Informal Patent Application (PTC	D-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-6 are currently pending.

Claims 1-5 are under consideration.

Claim 6 is withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a nonelected invention.

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I (claims 1-5) and mass spectrometer as a species in the correspondence dated 11/6/03 is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nichols US Pat. No. 6,012,488 (1/00: filed 9/98) and Maiefski et al. 6,309,541 (10/01: filed 10/99.

The presently claimed invention is directed to:

A method of analyzing multiple compound samples (e.g. libraries) using a device (e.g. mass spectrometer) having a single input channel for compounds comprising:

i) introducing multiple compound samples into corresponding multiple separate solvent flow streams having:

a means to connect each stream to the analysis device and

a means to timely introduce a stream to the analysis device

to form a single segmented flow stream having separate segments, with each segment containing no more than one of said multiple compound samples

- ii) introducing the segmented flow stream into the analysis device which is selectively operated under conditions specific for each compound in the flow stream;
- iii) correlating the input of said samples with the segmented flow stream to a timed output analysis of said compounds whereby specific compounds are correlated to specific analysis results; and
- iv) wherein output analysis for compound samples with known analytical properties and solvent function as demarcation lines between results of compounds being analyzed.

Nichols discloses a method for analyzing a sample comprising "a plurality of compounds" (e.g. a library) by separating the sample (e.g. purifying using HPLC) into a plurality of different sample flows (e.g. streams) each containing a different compound

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and then flow a small slug of each sample at a time (e.g. "a means to timely introduce") to the detector (e.g. "analysis device" i.e. a mass spectrometer), with a slug of solvent between the slugs of different samples to identify the beginning and end of each sample slug. See e.g. Nichols Abstract; claims; col. 1 lines 1-27 and figures. The Nichols reference further discloses "a means to connect each stream to the analysis device" and "a means to timely introduce a stream to the analysis device to form a single segmented flow stream having separate segments, with each segment containing no more than one of said multiple compound samples" which is identical to that disclosed in the present specification. E.g. compare the reference figures (e.g. figures 1-3) to the present specification figures (e.g. figures 1-3). See also Nichols col. 1, lines 28-col. 2.

The Nichols reference method differs from the presently claimed method in the failure of the Nichols reference to specifically teach:

- ii) introducing the segmented flow stream into the analysis device which is selectively operated under conditions specific for each compound in the flow stream;
- iii) correlating the input of said samples with the segmented flow stream to a timed output analysis of said compounds whereby specific compounds are correlated to specific analysis results; and
- iii) wherein output analysis for samples of any compounds with known analytical properties and solvent function as demarcation lines between results of compounds being analyzed (e.g. the use of a control).

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The Maiefski et al. reference teaches a multiple channel high throughput purification system for purifying a plurality of samples, preferably four or more samples from a chemical library, utilizing a mass spectrometer for analyzing the sample to determine if a target compound is within the sample portion. E.g. see Abstract. The Maiefski et al. reference further teaches that "sample management during the purification process" is a known problem in the art of conventional purification processes of large chemical libraries (See e.g. col. 2, especially lines 59-67). The Maeifski reference solves this problem by automation e.g. by tracking the samples (e.g. bar codes) utilizing a bar code reader and computer controlled spectrometer (e.g. see col. 7-8) which permits sample tracking, timed sample movement and mass spectrometer sample readings to permit spectrometer sample identification, analysis and timed correlation between sample and results wherein the sampled compounds are compared with known analytical and solvent function (e.g. the use of a control "as a demarcation ... between results of compounds being analyzed"). See e.g. Col. 7-8; col. 17-18; and patent claims (e.g. " ... detector being configured to detect at least one sample component within the respective sample flow ... ".

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to automate the Nichol's reference device including the mass spectrometer to permit sample tracking, timed compound analysis and compound result correlation; and the use of a compound control for means of sample comparison as taught by the Maiefski reference since the Maeifski reference addresses library compound purification and analytical problems which are shared by the Nichols reference method. Accordingly, the Nichols method

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and apparatus faces the same problems addressing the purification and screening of library compounds as faced by Maeifski and thus one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to adopt the automation solution adopted by the Maefski reference.

Accordingly, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the Nichol's reference method and apparatus in the matter taught by the Maeifski reference in order to overcome the sample management problems of purification and analysis of library compounds and thus arrive at the presently claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bennett Celsa whose telephone number is 703-305-7556. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Wang can be reached on 703-306-3217. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0196.

B.C. January 22, 2004 Bennett Celsa Primary Examiner Art Unit 1639 Page 6